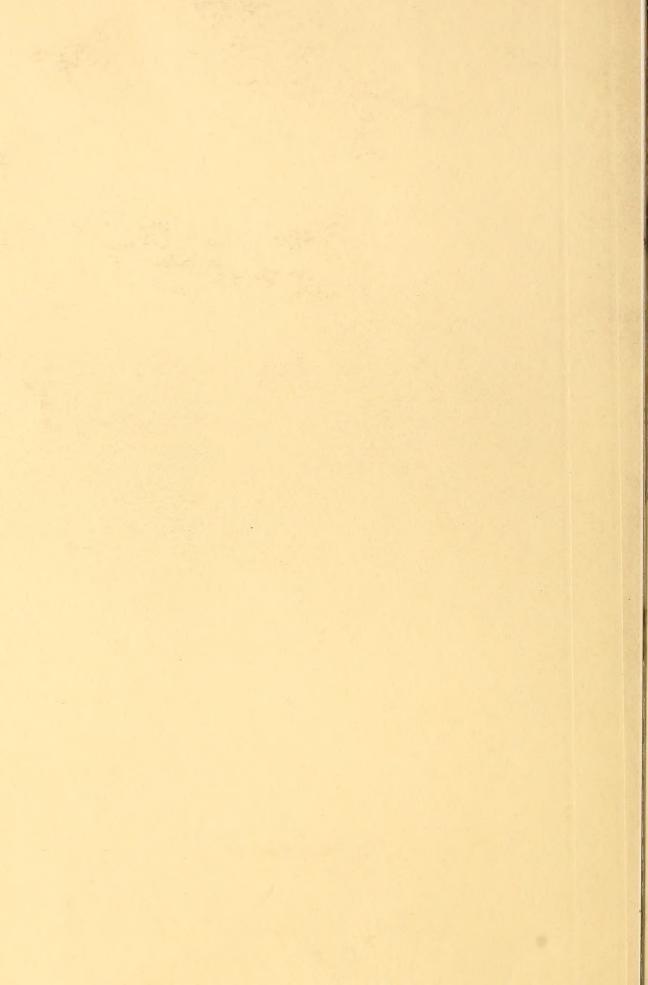
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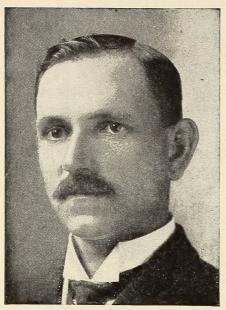


HARRISONS' NURSERIES

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

Berlin, Maryland

WE SELL ONLY TREES WE GROW



Orlando Harrison



George A. Harrison

A Word to You from Mr. Harrison

To the fruit-growers of America I owe a debt that is going to be mighty hard to repay. No, not a financial obligation,—it is entirely different from that.

For almost a quarter of a century I have been visiting orchards in the East, in the great Oregon district, in West Virginia and in other fruit-growing sections. I have been cordially welcomed; I have seen your methods; I have received valuable ideas; I have been told of your successes, and warned against those things that spell failure in fruit-growing.

Now, how can I repay in part this obligation? I cannot hope to repay in full. I will tell you. Here at Berlin we have great fruit-farms where the problems of location, drainage and soil fertility were solved before the trees were planted. The selection of varieties, the cultivation, fertilizing, spraying, pruning, were questions that were answered in their proper order. When the trees came to bearing, we were ready to handle the crop by careful picking, grading, packing and selling.

I want you to be my guest here at Berlin. I want you to see these orchards. The information that we have gathered will be given to you freely. We can help you to become a successful fruit-grower. Thus do I hope to return some of the good things I have received.

In our nurseries we have over 2,500 acres under cultivation. We have over 100,000 trees in orchard plantings within seven miles of Berlin. We have a test orchard containing over a hundred varieties of Peaches.

The buds that we use in the nurseries are cut from bearing trees. This insures

accuracy in variety, vigor in growth, and surety of fruiting.

My brother, George A. Harrison, supervises the general work about the orchards and nursery. My son, G. Hale Harrison, has full charge of the summer budding operations. During the college year he is at Cornell University, where he is a Senior in the Agricultural College. All of us have grown up in the nursery. We have succeeded because we studied the great problems that confront the nurseryman and fruit-grower today.

Come to Berlin. We'll be mighty glad to see you. This will tell you how

to come from Philadelphia.

Berlin is located on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, about 140 miles south of Philadelphia. The most convenient train leaves Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 7.25 A.M., by the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, Delaware Division, arriving at Berlin shortly before 1 o'clock. Another train leaves Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 3:55 P.M., arriving at Berlin at 9.02 P.M. If you will tell us when you expect to visit Berlin, we will meet you at the station and you will be our guest at the hotel during we will meet you at the station and you will be our guest at the hotel during your visit here. ORLANDO HARRISON



Peaches like these bring fancy prices

Our Profitable Peach-Orchard

A net profit of more than \$43,000 in two years from 100 acres of land

is a pretty good income, don't you think?

We thought that we were getting high prices for Peaches, in the season of 1913, when our crop of sixty-two cars netted us more than \$25,000, but our crop of 1914 brought even better prices, the forty-two cars selling for a sufficient sum of money to make a net profit of more than \$18,000.

The same orchard at the time this price-list goes to press is heavily laden

with fruit.

You can make your orchard just as profitable, if you have the RIGHT LAND and the RIGHT TREES, and give them proper care. Let us tell

you how we succeed.

The Peaches, shipped in carload lots, all are packed in six-basket carriers containing about three pecks of Peaches. Attractive labels, such as those shown in the above photograph, were used on all carriers containing select fruit.

Many of our Peaches sold on the market at from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per carrier. After deducting freight, icing charges, etc., the net price to us

was from \$2.50 to \$2.80 per carrier.

The Peaches are packed with great care. They are graded into three sizes, observing the regular three-tier, or two-and-one-half-tier pack. Only

ripe, well-developed, high-colored fruit is shipped.

We sell to large dealers we are acquainted with in northern cities, some of whom come to our orchards and buy the Peaches as they are loaded. When f.o.b. prices seem too low, we ship to reputable commission houses and let the quality of the fruit be the test, and we usually get full value, according to quality of fruit placed in the carriers.

We aim to pick the fruit after the dew is off, when it is dry and clean,

and get it into the cold cars as quickly as possible.

Peach-growing is a profitable and safe business if you apply up-to-theminute business methods. The introduction of self-boiled lime and sulphur for spraying Peaches not only controls disease, but preserves the Peaches while growing on the tree, so when picked and placed in iced cars, they can be kept for days in safety, especially such varieties as Belle of Georgia, Champion, Ray, Elberta, Crawford, all of which show quality and firmness.

Our Full Spraying Schedule is as Follows

No. I. For San José scale, winter spray. Use standard concentrated lime-sulphur solution, at a strength of one gallon to seven to nine gallons of water. (See manufacturer's printed instructions.) If bud moth and case-bearers are attacking the trees, mix three or four pounds of arsenate of lead with each fifty gallons of spray. Spray during the dormant period. If leaf-curl threatens the Peach trees, the standard lime-sulphur spray controls it, but do the spraying three to four weeks before the trees are expected to bloom; this controls both scale and leaf-curl.

No. 2. For curculio, scab and brown-rot. Spray just before the petals fall. Use one and one-half pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. To this mixture add the milk of lime, made by slaking three pounds of stone lime in three to four gallons of water, and straining out the coarse stuff.

No. 3. For curculio, scab and brown-rot, second dose. Spray ten days after the blossom petals fall. Use self-boiled lime-sulphur (made from eight pounds of stone lime and eight pounds of sulphur to fifty gallons of water). If curculio still threatens, add one and one-half pounds of arsenate of lead.

No. 4. For scab and brown-rot. Spray thirty days before fruit ripens. Use self-boiled lime-sulphur. If aphides attack the trees, either leaves or roots, spray with tobacco solution ("Black-leaf 40"). Follow the directions on the cans. Black-leaf 40 can be secured from most manufacturers of spraying material.

Cultivation.—The entire orchard is disked, harrowed and smoothed about every week from the first of March to the middle of July. Trees are examined for borers four times during the year.

We believe in early and thorough cultivation, until about July 15. We then stop cultivating and sow with cowpeas, soy beans, or some cover-

crop, if possible, to allow the wood to

ripen thoroughly for the winter.

We watch carefully the condition of our trees and fertilize with commercial fertilizers, in quantity and analysis to suit the need, using cover-crops to protect the land in the winter, which, when turned under in early spring, add humus to the soil. We depend more on thorough cultivation than on fertilizers.

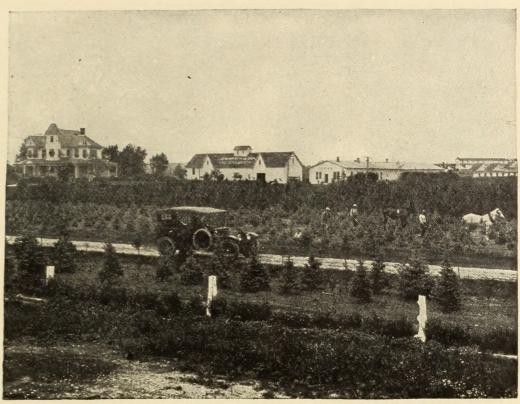
If you don't already have an orchard, plant one without further delay. Ten acres of land planted to peach or apple trees will pay you more net profit than ten times that acreage will in most cases pay when planted to the usual farm crops,

and with considerably less labor.

Have you taken the time to figure how much money invested at 6 per cent would earn \$43,000.00 in two years? Take the time now, and you will find that a 100-acre orchard four years old (many of the trees in our orchard were that age in 1913) is capable of paying a yearly dividend which would be equal to 6 per cent interest on a \$358,333.00 investment.



The right time to spray for codlin-moth—petals fallen



Our Nurseries as viewed from the platform of Union Station

Information for Our Customers

Terms. Cash with order, or a satisfactory reference from strangers. At the prices quoted in this list, all goods are f.o.b. Berlin, Md. We do not prepay express or freight charges.

A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on orders accompanied by cash.

No charge for boxing and baling.

Special Prices to Orchard Planters

Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety, and the size.

Selecting Varieties Adapted to Your Soil and Climatic Conditions

This is where our fruit-growing experience of nearly thirty years will

stand you in good stead.

With 10,000 trees in fruiting, and 90,000 coming into fruiting at Berlin, with interest in 400,000 more trees planted in orchards in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia, and the yearly observation of thousands of other orchard trees in the fruit-growing sections of the United States and Canada, we are put in a position of authority to give correct and valuable advice to those who contemplate planting an orchard. Our experience is yours for the asking.



Splendid specimen Norway Maples for street and lawn planting

The Largest Fruit and Ornamental Shade Tree Growers in America

With more than 2,500 acres planted to nursery stock and hundreds of acres in orchards, as well as general farming lands, we have, by far, the largest acreage under cultivation owned by any nursery firm in the world.

Thousands of Norway maples, thousands of apple trees; thousands of peach trees; thousands of pear trees; thousands of cherry trees, as well as thousands of other fruit trees, plants, ornamental trees, evergreens, roses and flowering shrubs.

Why Our Trees Succeed

First: Our trees make a more matured growth than trees from any other section; they are as hardy as the hardiest, and hardier than most others; they have well-ripened, firm wood when we sell them; they are absolutely clean and free from disease, and are budded from bearing orchards.

Second: We sell only fruit trees we grow. Every fruit tree you buy from us is Harrison-grown, and is so guaranteed. Under no circumstances will we sell or offer for sale any fruit trees not grown on our own land, under our own direction.

Third: Behind our stock, as a guarantee of its superior quality, is the ripe experience of more than a quarter of a century in nursery and orchard work. Each individual of the Harrison firm is devoting his entire time and attention to the production of the best trees that can be grown.



A seven-year-old Apple orchard. Of course the trees came from Harrisons'

APPLES

When it comes to growing Apple trees, with straight, clean bodies, properly balanced heads, clean, strong, fibrous roots, we challenge the world.

We prefer to have you come to Berlin to make a personal selection of the trees you need; but if you can't come, and desire to place the responsibility with us, we will give you such trees as our experience of more than a quarter of a century has taught us will produce the best results.

Come to Berlin, get acquainted with us and our methods of growing

nursery stock, and making orchards pay handsome dividends.

Daises of Tone Very Dudded Apple Tones

rrices of I wo- I ear budded Apple I rees.	Laci	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 16	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
4 to 5 feet				
5 to 6 feet	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
Prices of Extra-Large Apple Trees. These				roots and
bodies, and well-formed tops. They prod	uce qui	ck resu	lts.	

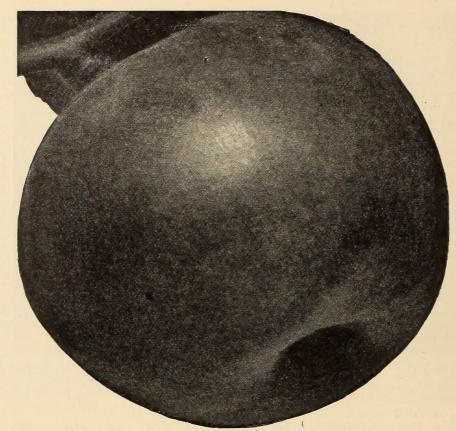
			100	
6 to 7 feet				
7 to 8 feet	. 40	3 50	30 00	250 00
Prices of One-Year Budded Apple Trees.	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet				
4 to 5 feet	. 25	2 00	15 00	125 00
5 to 6 feet	. 30	2 50	20 00	150 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

Parcel Post. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety, and the size.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have given full description of such sorts. In making your selection, it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.



Baldwin Apple from Harrisons' Trees

Alexander. Summer. Red.

BALDWIN. Winter. A good late keeper when grown in the North. Standard in the section from New England to West Virginia and west to Michigan. Fruit large, round; red all over; rich subacid; splendid shipper. Quick and large grower; yields big crops, but does not bear until six or eight years old. We recommend it highly for northern Pennsylvania, New York, all of New England and similar country. Good care will make Baldwin trees bear when six years old, if proper cross-pollination with other varieties is secured.

Ben Davis. Winter. Red.

Bonum. Fall. Red.

Bullock (American Golden Russet). Fall. Russet.

Chenango. Summer. Red.

DELICIOUS. Winter. It is not the least bit of exaggeration to say that this Apple is one of the best, if not the best, of the new varieties. It has been tested in all parts of the country, and has been extremely satisfactory in hardiness, quality of fruit and as a shipper. The color is brilliant dark red, shading to yellow at the blossom end. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained and quite juicy; flavor slightly acid but very pleasing. The tree is vigorous.

Early Harvest. Summer. Yellow.

Fallawater. Fall. Yellow with blush.

FAMEUSE. Fall. Medium to large; deep red on white; flavor fair; fine for home use fresh or in cooking; sells at high prices in local markets, but not recommended for shipping. A standard sort in New York and Ontario.

Gano. Winter. Red.

GRAVENSTEIN. Fall. This variety is considered among the leading twenty sorts, and is one of the best cooking Apples of its season. Always commands high prices in market. The fruit is perfect in form and handsome in coloring -orange-yellow overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red; flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, in quality one of the finest. Tree is extra vigorous in growth, comes into bearing rather early, and bears profuse crop regularly.

GRIMES. Fall. Usually rated (at the 40th parallel) as a fall Apple. Good in September, but later on it is even better, and the best markets usually have Grimes during December and January and even February. Keeps without losing any of its crispness or rich flavor. It is medium sized, golden yellow, tender, rich, aromatic, spicy like a peach, subacid, delicious. Few Apples are more profitable commercially. Quality is too good for any but the best trade, and will justify packing with all care in boxes. Tree is very hardy and productive, and one of the best fillers, as it comes into bearing very early. Blossoms come late in the spring; frost seldom catches them.

Hagloe. Summer. Red.

Hubbardston. Winter. Red.

JONATHAN. Winter. Medium to large; brilliant red; very highly flavored, juicy, fine-grained, tender, mild, subacid. Will keep well without special care, and also stand much handling. Tree long-lived, but comes into bearing very young and produces big crops every year. Jonathan is often the kind to plant in higher Appalachian country. Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and all states to the west having similar conditions, produce fine Jonathans. Farther north it ripens a little small, but everywhere is of best quality.

July (Fourth of July). Summer. Red.

Lowry. Winter. Red. Maiden Blush. Fall. Yellow with blush.

McINTOSH. Fall. The Apple that has made the Bitter Root Valley famous. The color is bright, deep red; flesh white, with pinkish tinge; juicy, with slight acid flavor. The fruit will keep a long time, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. In New England, New York and Michigan its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra good for all the higher and colder sections. Trees bear in three and four years, and make fine fillers. Quick and spreading grower; long-lived; bears big crops.

Missouri. Winter. Red.

Nero. Winter. Red.

NORTHERN SPY. Winter. Old standby sort from West Virginia north. Large; bright light red and yellow; flesh juicy, crisp, rich, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree very healthy, strong-growing, rugged. Blossoms very late, escaping frosts. Slow coming into bearing, which is the only thing that keeps the Northern Spy from ranking with the most important commercial varieties. Its large size, handsome appearance and superfine quality give it first rank for fancy trade, and when well grown and properly packed, it sells for higher prices than any other winter Apple. It retains its crispness and high flavor well to the end of its season. In the right sections no more valuable Apple can be grown.

Northwestern (Northwestern Greening). Fall. Greenish yellow.

OLDENBURG (Duchess of Oldenburg). Summer. One of the important varieties for all sections north of the Mason and Dixon Line. Thrives and yields abundantly of high-grade fruit at all elevations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and other northern states. The fruit is medium sized. red-striped; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Trees are naturally dwarf growers and make fine fillers; require small root and branch space. Tree among the hardiest and one of the few that will stand the climate of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and other cold locations. You can depend on Duchess to yield Apples you can sell for good prices. **Opalescent.** Winter. Red.

PARAGON (Mammoth Black Twig). Winter. A round Apple of extra-large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, subacid, aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy and yields big crops every year. In the East many times will be about the best commercial sort. Seems to prefer the lower elevations, that is, an altitude of 400 to 1,000 feet in Maryland, and higher or lower as you are north or south. A most dependable sort under these conditions.

Rambo. Summer. Red.

Rambo (Winter Rambo). Winter. Red.

Red Astrachan. Summer. Red.

Red June (Carolina Red June). Summer. Red.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Winter. The color of this large Apple is greenish yellow. In form the fruit is flattened slightly at both ends; flesh crisp, juicy, quite acid, of very fine flavor and quality. Most of the money made in the East with winter Apples during the last generation came from Rhode Island Greening, Spy and Baldwin. These have been standard commercial varieties in New York and New England for a generation.

ROME BEAUTY. Winter. Large, round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality way above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices; good grower; blooms late; bears heavily every year; is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia will make more money than some of the sorts which are now a large part of the total number of trees in commercial orchards. Reliability, due to being frost-proof, strong-growing and sure bearing, makes it a favorite with the grower. Fine quality for use and for handling makes it popular with consumers and dealers. When packed in boxes it shows up splendidly.

Smokehouse. Fall. Red. Spitzenburg. Winter. Red.

STARK. Winter. A reliable commercial sort. Fruit large, round, greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp and mildly acid. Tree a regular bearer, reliable and satisfactory in an orchard, grows even and regularly, seldom splits or breaks. Has been planted in the East and in California to a considerable extent during the past twenty years. One of the strongest growers we have, even more so than Northern Spy. Desirable trees to topwork other sorts on.

STARR. Summer. A particularly attractive, large Apple, with bright yellowish, smooth skin sometimes marked with a faint blush and numerous russet dots; flesh yellow, fine, very tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic and of extra-fine quality. Tree is a vigorous grower, comes into bearing when quite young and yields large crops annually.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Winter. Stayman succeeds wonderfully in the middle Atlantic states. It is a splendid Apple, some growers say the best there is for these sections. The trees come into bearing in five years or sooner, and, with good care, give four to ten or more bushels of fruit per tree after the eighth year. The fruit is medium to large; attractive green and yellow, almost hidden by dark red stripes, flesh yellow, not in the least mealy; plenty of injury good in the finest reaking with Vellow Newtown and Grimes. Tree of juice; quality the finest, ranking with Yellow Newtown and Grimes. Tree a quick and large grower, and seems to prefer dry soils and those not so rich and heavy. Preëminently the Apple to plant on dry hills where the soil is thin and water often decidedly lacking. Stayman is now planted in nearly all new orchards in the East to a large extent. You cannot find a better sort in the whole list, either for bearing habit, size of fruit, looks or quality. Except at the highest elevations, this splendid variety is almost always our most desirable Apple for all sections east of the Mississippi. We are planting tens of thousands of Stayman trees in our own orchards; some new orchards we are setting almost solid to Stayman. The man who plants Stayman plants for quick, sure profit.

Sweet Bough. Summer. Yellow with blush.

Tompkins King. Fall. Red. Wagner. Winter. Red.

WEALTHY. Fall. Medium size, round or with a point; almost solid red; flesh white or a little stained, tender, crisp, juicy, fine-grained, aromatic and very good. Splendid keeper, but best in December and January. It is one of the most profitable market Apples and always brings good prices, especially late in the season, when its quality is of the best. Tree very hardy and vigorous, and bears regular and abundant crops. "Wealthy belts" are in the higher districts and mountains. If Wealthy has been grown successfully in locations and soils similar to yours, plant it by all means.

WILLIAMS (Williams Early Red). Summer. Large size; dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and subacid. Ready for market when people are growing hungry for new Apples. Especially popular in New England, and in the Boston markets it brings a good price. It is worthy of planting in every Apple-growing section. Trees begin to bear when quite young. See front cover for illustration

of this splendid Apple in color.

WINESAP. Winter. In the great Apple regions of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the Appalachian section the Winesap is the Apple that should be planted freely. It can be grown in southern Pennsylvania, but, as a general rule, we recommend Stayman Winesap for planting north of Maryland. Winesap is of medium size, oblong, smooth; fine, dark red skin; the flesh is tinted yellow, tender, crisp and juicy. The fruit is firm and keeps well, making it a splendid commercial sort. When good specimens are packed in an attractive way—in boxes or small baskets—Winesap brings the highest prices of almost any Apple. The trees are strong growers, with an exceptional spread of roots; bears early, freely and regularly.

Winter Banana. Fall. Yellow.

Winter Paradise (Paradise Winter Sweet). Winter. Green.

WOLF RIVER. Summer. An exceedingly large and handsome Apple, which has supplanted Alexander in many of the large commercial orchards in the West. Skin is bright yellow, mottled and blushed with deep red and marked with conspicuous splashes and broad stripes of bright carmine; flesh is slightly tinged with yellow, firm, tender, juicy, aromatic and of good quality. It keeps remarkably well in ordinary storage, and with cold storage its season is practically unlimited. Bears profuse crops every other year, sometimes annually.

Yellow Bellflower. Winter. Yellow. Yellow. Winter. Yellow.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Summer. We consider this one of the best commercial Apples, and one of the few kinds that grow and bear as well North as South. Will stand Canadian winters as well as Georgia summers. By many this is considered the best of all extra-early white Apples, and comes into market when the demand for summer Apples is extra strong; consequently it always brings the best prices. For nearby markets, to which it can be shipped in fancy baskets or boxes, it is one of the most valuable Apples in our list. It bruises readily and must be handled with extra care. The fruit is medium to large, cream and yellow; tender, juicy, of fine flavor, subacid, fragrant. Trees very young bearers and yield big crops. Dwarf growers; prefer thin soil, such as hillsides and upland.

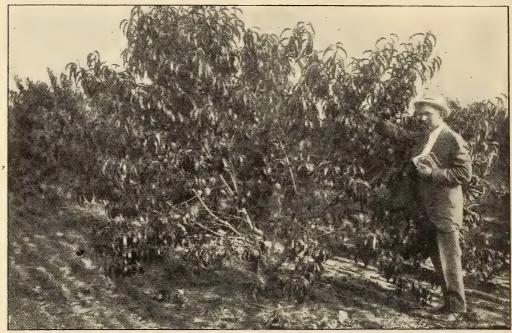
YORK IMPERIAL. Winter. This is one of the most important commercial Apples grown. York Imperial trees have not missed a crop in the West Virginia section for many years. Does well everywhere; eastern, central and western growers find it adapted to their conditions. Often exported and sold for fancy prices. It has the advantage of mellowing in time for use soon after picking if not stored to prevent it. Medium sized, round, irregular, greenish yellow overlaid with bright red stripes; flesh tender, firm, crisp, juicy. Tree is a vigorous grower, strong and healthy, and an unusually heavy bearer.

CRAB APPLE

Prices of one- and two-year Crab Apple trees same as other sorts. See page 5.

Golden Beauty. Yellow. Hyslop. Crimson.

Martha. Red. Trancendent. Red.



A fruiting three-year-old Peach tree in Harrisons' orchards. Note the low head

PEACHES

Prices of Peach trees:		10		
I to 2 feet	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$8 00	\$50 00
2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	9 00	60 00
3 to 4 feet	15	I 25	10 00	70 00
4 to 5 feet				
5 to 6 feet	25	2 00	12 00	90 00
(Ray, 2 cts. per tree extra.)				

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299

trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

Parcel Post. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

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Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have given full descriptions of such sorts. In making your selection it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

Dates of ripening are for Berlin, Maryland

Alexander. White. Free. Ripens June 25 to July 4. Beers' Smock. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Ripens early in August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm and delicious; the quality is fine. The Belle of Georgia has become one of the standard varieties in the big commercial orchards of the United States, as it stands shipping to all markets in such a way that it invariably brings the best prices. In many respects it is equal to Elberta, and some orchardists are planting both varieties, thus being sure of having marketable fruit over a longer period.

Bilyeu. White. Free. Ripens September 25 to October 15. Brackett. Yellow. Free. Ripens just after Elberta.

PEACHES, continued

CARMAN. Ripens third week in July. This is a favorite variety with many growers, as it is one of the most profitable in its season of ripening ever introduced. The returns from a successful Carman orchard are almost beyond belief, and the fruit stands shipping so well that it always reaches market in prime condition, and its handsome appearance causes it to bring the highest prices. The fruit is remarkably attractive and luscious; large and broad, oval-shaped, yellowish white, flesh creamy white, red with tinge, spicy and good; free. Tree is a vigorous grower, hardy under some of the most unfavorable conditions and bears freely every year.

Chairs. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1.

CHAMPION. Ripens August I. Fruit large; creamy white, with red cheek: sweet, juicy, very high quality. Good shipper; its fault, if it has one, is that it is too tender. Free. One of the showiest Peaches in our sample orchard. and one that sells for a good price. The tree is hardy and productive, and it is a valuable Peach for either the home or the commercial orchard.

Denton. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Dewey (Admiral Dewey). Yellow. Free. Ripens June 25 to July 4. Early Crawford. Yellow. Free. Ripens July 28 to August 10.

Easton Cling. White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25. Ede (Captain Ede). Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25. Edgemont. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1.

ELBERTA. Ripens middle of August. The reliable Peach, of which more are planted and from which more money has been made than from any other variety. The fruit is large to extra large; golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree vigorous, sturdy, hardy; thrives in widely differing localities. For years Elberta has been the standard market Peach. and it has a place in the estimation of commercial growers and the users of Peaches which will be hard to fill with any other variety; in fact the Elberta is the one variety that every fruit-stand customer seems to know. No other Peach has ever been introduced which fills all the requirements of a commercial Peach with such success as Elberta, in size, appearance and quality.

Engle. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.
Fitzgerald. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.
Ford Late. White. Free. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Foster. Yellow. Free. Ripens July 28 to August 10.

Fox. White. Free. Ripens middle of September. Francis. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1. Geary. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

GREENSBORO. Ripens June 25 to July 10. Many growers consider this to be the best of the early Peaches. It has proved its value in our test orchard, and with commerial growers, many of whom rightly consider it a most important part of their orchards. Being somewhat tender, it requires extra care in shipment, but it reaches the market when Peaches are in strong demand, and it amply repays any attention given to its handling. In every way it has proved its worth in all parts of the country. The fruit is extra large for such an early Peach and one of the handsomest, being of a rich vellowish white, with a crimson cheek; the flesh is white, exceedingly tender and of fine quality; ripens perfectly to the pit. Free.

HARRISON CLING. White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25. This is a new variety, originated and introduced by Harrisons' Nurseries. The fruit is unusually large; the skin is white, mottled with crimson. We have thoroughly tested this sort in our own orchards and are convinced that it is one of the best of the midseason clings.

Heath (White Heath Cling). White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

HILEY (Hiley Early Belle). Ripens July 10 to 15. This Peach is of large size, with a delightful red cheek; flesh is white, tender and exceedingly juicy; tree. It is one of the best shippers among the early Peaches and invariably brings top prices. It should be planted freely to make full assortment for commercial

Iron Mountain. White. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Kalamazoo. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25. Krummel. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 10 to 25.

PEACHES, continued

LATE CRAWFORD. Ripens September 1. One of the best late sorts. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow, with broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich, winy flavor; free. Coming in at a time when the early Peaches are over this variety is eagerly sought up for canning and preserving, and brings the highest prices. By many it is considered the best of all late yellow Peaches, and, being such a remarkably good shipper, it reaches market in thoroughly first-class condition. The trees are vigorous in growth, can be depended on to produce good crops and to fruit almost every year. In a word, it is an important commercial Peach.

Levy. Yellow. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Mamie Ross. White. Free. Ripens about the first of August.

Matthew. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25. Mayflower. Red. Free. Ripens June 15 to July 4. McCallister. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

Moore (Moore's Favorite). White. Free. Ripens first week in August.

Mountain Rose. White. Free. Ripens in early August.

New Prolific. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1. Niagara. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1. Oldmixon Free. White. Free. Ripens middle of August.

Ripens August 10 to 25. Sometimes a nurseryman's enthusiasm gets the better of him when he attempts to tell of the qualities of a new variety. We believe in the Ray, and we are enthusiastic about it, but we want to be strictly truthful. It has been tested thoroughly, as growers in the eastern, central and western states have large numbers of Ray trees. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards here in Berlin, and elsewhere in Maryland and West Virginia, and our experience with these trees makes us all the more sure of our position in recommending it. Experienced orchardists tell us that the Ray Peach is in a class by itself, and that its range of territory is unusually large. The fruit is extremely large; the skin is creamy white, deeply tinted with crimson and shades of yellow. It is some of the handsomest Peaches we have over some Elech white with no one of the handsomest Peaches we have ever seen. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone; firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender, and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. Trees exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical. There is no question about the Ray— it is the Peach for all purposes, and the orchardist who sets a large acreage is simply showing good common business judgment. We would not recommend this variety so highly unless we were sure of the position it holds now and will hold for years to come.

Reeves (Reeves' Favorite). Yellow. Free. Ripens middle of August. Ringgold (Wilkins' Cling). White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25. St. John (Yellow St. John). Yellow. Free. Ripens July 4 to 12.

Salway. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 10 to 25.
Slappey. Yellow. Free. Ripens July 12 to 28.
Stevens (Stevens' Rareripe). White. Free. Ripens middle of September.

Stump. White. Free. Ripens last two weeks in August. Waddell. White. Free. Ripens July 1 to 10. Walker. White. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10. Willett. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 10 to 25. Wonderful. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

PLUMS '

.\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
. 20	2 00	15 00
. 25	2 50	20 00
. 30	3 00	25 00
	.\$0 20 . 20 . 25	Each 10 .\$0 20 \$1 50 . 20 2 00 . 25 2 50 . 30 3 00

Parcel Post. Trees not larger than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Abundance. Red. Bradshaw. Violet-red. Burbank. Red. Imperial Gage. Green.

Italian. Purple. October Purple. Purple. Red June. Red. Shropshire. Purple.



The Kieffer Pear trees that we sell come from blocks like this

PEARS

Prices of Anjour Bartlett, Clapp Favorite, Lawrence and Seckel:

Trices of Anjou, Bartiett, Clapp I avoired	e, Lawr	crice ari	d Decker	•
	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	.\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00
4 to 5 feet	. 35	3 00	25 00	200 00
5 to 6 feet	. 40	3 50	30 00	250 00
Prices of Garber, Kieffer and LeConte:	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet, I and 2 years	.\$0 20	\$1 50	\$ 8 oo	\$75 00
4 to 5 feet, I and 2 years		2 00	12 00	110 00
5 to 6 feet, I and 2 years	. 30	2 50	15 00	140 00
Prices of extra-large Kieffer trees. The	se trees	have e	xtra-hea	vy roots
and bodies, and well-formed tops.	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 feet, 2 years	.\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$175 00
7 to 8 feet, 3 years	. 40	3 50	25 00	225 00
1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49				50 to 299
trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more are so				
Parcel Post. Trees not larger in size than 2	2 to 3 fe	et can be	sent by n	arcel nost.

prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). Autumn. Fruit is light green, with a red and russet cheek. Tree vigorous.

BARTLETT. Summer. A golden colored Pear, with a red cheek on most specimens. Bartlett mellows and is excellent for eating very early in the fall, yet when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till late. Flavor delicious and musky; flesh buttery, rich and juicy. One of the finest Pears that grows to eat raw, and extra good for canning. A mingling of the flavor of Bartlett Pear and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

Clapp Favorite. Summer. A lemon-yellow fruit, spotted with brown dots. Flesh fine, flavor rich and sweet.

Garber. Fall. A good pollenizer for Kieffer. Fruit resembles Kieffer, but ripens two to three weeks earlier.

PEARS, continued

KIEFFER. Fall. We cannot say too much in favor of this money-maker, for it has proved such a boon to us and everyone who has planted it that we want its merits fully known by those who are contemplating Pears either in a commercial way or in the home orchard. Not the least of its merits is the fact that Kieffer can be placed on the market in perfect condition, and the top prices of the market can always be secured for it. It is unfortunate that the merits of this Pear have become under-estimated because of the haste in which it has been hurried to market in an immature condition by some growers, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until in October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. The fruit is large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality; combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly, subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Large fruit-growers are planting whole orchards of it-90 per cent Kieffer and 10 per cent of other good varieties should be the arrangement in every orchard to secure the pollination necessary for producing large crops from

Lawrence. Winter. LeConte. Fall. A good pollenizer for Kieffer.

Seckel. Fall.

APRICOTS

Prices of Apricot trees, 3 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100. Parcel Post. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Alexander

Budd, J. L.

Moorpark

Superb

CHERRIES

Prices of Cherry trees:	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet	.\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 feet	. 25	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 feet	. 30	2 50	22 50

Parcel Post. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Sour Cherries

MONTMORENCY. Red. June. One of the largest of the Sour Cherries, the fruit being bright red, with solid, juicy flesh, very rich and acid. The tree is hardy, healthy and extremely prolific, bearing abundant crops even in unfavorable seasons. It is less susceptible to disease than other sour sorts. The fruit is a good shipper, brings good prices, and is one of the best for canning and preserving as well as for pies.

RICHMOND (Kentish Virginia). Red. May. Fruit light red, medium size, very sour. Tree thrifty, hardy, healthy and prolific; at home all over the country.

Morello. Red.

Sweet Cherries

Baldwin. Red. Dyehouse. Red. Napoleon. Yellow and red. Schmidt. Black.

Spanish. Yellow. Tartarian. Black. Windsor. Red. Wood. Yellow and red.

QUINCES

Prices of Quince trees, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Parcel Post. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Champion

Orange



Berries like these can be grown in your own garden

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Parcel Post. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at ½ ct. per plant extra. Prices of Strawberry plants, for spring shipment only:

1 mood of Stramberry pre		, ,						-3 -					
I	2	25	50	IC	0	25	0	50	00	1,0	00	5.	000
Aroma. (Per.)\$0	20	\$0 35	\$0 50	\$0	75	\$I	25	\$2	00	\$3	50	\$15	00
Bubach. (Imp.)	20	35	50		75		25	2	00	3	50		00
Brandywine. (Per.)	20	35	50		90	I	50	2	25	4	00	17	50
Chesapeake. (Per.)	25	40	60	I	00	I	75	3	00	5	00	20	00
Climax. (Per.)	20	30	40		60	I	00	I	60	3	00	13	75
Early Ozark. (Per.)	20	35	50	- 7	90	I	50	2	25	4	00	_	
Excelsior. (Per.)	20	30	40		60	I	00	I	60	3	00	13	75
Fendall. (Imp.)	25	40	60	I	00	I	75	3	00	5	00	20	00
Gandy. (Per.)	20	30	40		60	I	00	I	60	3	00	13	75
Haverland. (Imp.)	20	35	50		75	I	25	2	00	3	50	15	00
Joe Johnson. (Per.)	25	40	60	I	00	1	75	3	00	5	00		
Klondike. (Per.)	20	30	40		60	I	00	I	60	3	00	13	75
Lady Thompson. (Per.).	20	30	40		60	I	00	I	60	3	00	13	75
Missionary. (Per.)	20	30	40		60	I	00	I	60	3	00	13	75
Mitchell's Early. (Per.)	20	35	50		75	I	25	2	00	3	50	15	00
Parsons' Beauty. (Per.)	20	35	50		75	I	25	2	00	3	50	15	00
New York. (Per.)	25	40	60	I	00	I	75	3	00	5	00		
Tennessee Prolific (Per.)	20	35	50		75	I	25	2	00	3	50	15	00
Warfield. (Imp.)	20	35	50		75	I	25	2	00	3	50	15	00
Woolverton. (Per.)	20	35	50		90	I	50	2	25	4	00		

GANDY. (Per.) The latest of all Strawberries we grow. Not only does it bring the very highest prices, but yields tremendous crops of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired in flavor, texture, color and keeping qualities. Berries bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, it is the best kind we have grown. Plant is perfect bloomer, but should be set near other bisexuals. The heaviest crops and most perfect fruit will grow on rich bottom-land.

KLONDIKE. (Per.) Early. Berries uniform, shapely, dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, handsome, sell quickly. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green; make abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect, but do not fully fertilize themselves, and need other sorts near. Is such a good shipper that its appearance in market causes it to be eagerly bought up by those who are ready to pay good prices for good fruit. If you could come to the Eastern Shore during the berry season, and see the loads of Kondike that are brought to Berlin and other points, you would realize that this is an extremely popular and profitable sort.

GRAPES

1 to 4 vines are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 vines are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 vines are sold at the 100 rate; 300 vines or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

Parcel Post. Vines can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per vine extra.

Strong Vines—2-year Selects One-year Vines

Each Each 10 1,000 100 Concord. Black .. \$0 10 \$0 80 \$5 00 \$40 00 \$0 10 \$0 75 \$3 50 \$25 00 (Moore's Moore Early). Black.... 80 6 00 50 00 30 00 IO IO 4 00 Niagara. White... IO 80 6 00 50 00 TO 4 00 30 00 75

BLACKBERRIES

Price, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000

Parcel Post. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra. Eldorado Rathbun Snyder

CURRANTS

Price, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100

Parcel Post. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

		000
Fay	\$40	00
Perfection	40	00
Wilder	35	00

DEWBERRIES

Price, 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000

Parcel Post. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per plant extra. Austin Lucretia

GOOSEBERRIES

Price, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000

Parcel Post. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per plant extra. Houghton Pearl Downing

RASPBERRIES

Price, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000

Parcel Post. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 21/2 cts. per plant extra.

Gregg. Black. Cumberland. Black. Ruby. Red. St. Regis. Red.

ASPARAGUS

Prices: 1-year crowns, 25 cts. for 10, 65 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; 2-year crowns, 30 cts. for 10, \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000

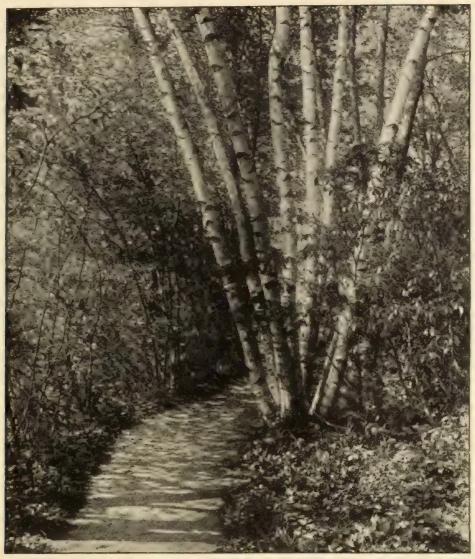
10 to 49 crowns are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 crowns are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more crowns are sold at the 1,000 rate.

Parcel Post. Crowns can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at ½ ct. per crown extra.

Barr's Mammoth. Green. Donald's Elmira. Green. Palmetto. Green.

Conover's Colossal. White. Giant Argenteuil. White.

Perfection. Red.



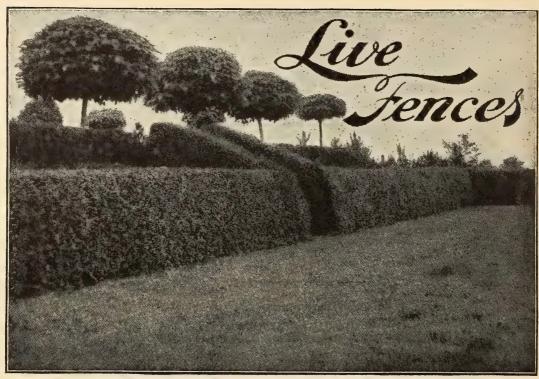
Trunks of the European Birch

Shade and Ornamental Trees

You will not need a landscape architect to lay out a beautiful planting when your heart is in your home and your eyes once see the possibilities. You are thinking now about some simple planting that made a certain place stand out among its neighbors; just imagine how your place will look when surrounded by the deep green of the maples, the dark pines, silvery spruces, golden arborvitæs, groups of flowering shrubs and draperies of thick, leafy vines. A planting need not be elaborate and expensive to give beauty and pleasure.

The ornamental trees we supply are grown here at Berlin, the same as our fruit trees, and will live and grow anywhere north or south, under any fair chances. They receive the best of care in cultivation and pruning; they are fine specimens; their roots are extra good; they are graded liberally, which means that you get good, big trees for your money. You can beautify your home grounds with Harrison ornamentals without great expense, and the sooner you begin the sooner you will enjoy the pleasure of owning a beautiful home

Parcel Post. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

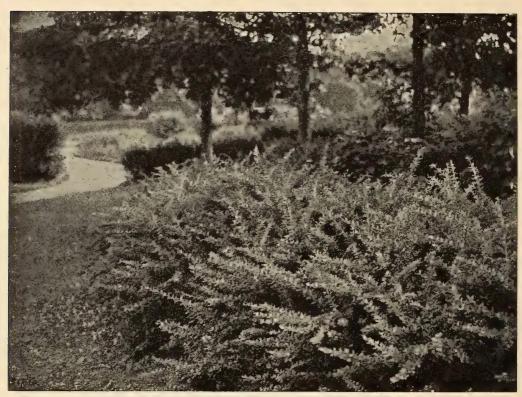


Catalpa Bungei and Hedge of California Privet

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Each	10
Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 8 to 10 feet\$1 25	\$10 00
10 to 12 feet 1 50	12 50
12 to 14 feet 2 00	15 00
Ash, Black (Fraxinus nigra). 12 to 14 feet 4 00	
18 to 20 feet 5 00	
Ash, Mountain (Sorbus Americana). 5 to 6 feet I 00	9 00
6 to 7 feet I 25	10 00
Beech, Purple (Fagus atropurpurea). 3 to 4 feet 90	7 50
4 to 5 feet I 00	8 00
5 to 6 feet	17 50
6 to 7 feet 3 00	25 00
8 to 10 feet 4 00	35 00
Beech, Weeping Purple (Fagus atropurpurea pendula).	
4 to 5 feet	15 00
5 to 6 feet 3 00	25 00
6 to 7 feet 5 00	40 00
Birch, European (Betula alba). 7 to 8 feet I 75	15 00
8 to 10 feet 2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet	20 00
12 to 14 feet 3 00	25 00
14 to 16 feet	30 00
CATALPA BUNGEI (Round-headed Catalpa). Very hardy and e	ffective;
much used in formal gardens; has the outlines of the standard bay t	rees. 6-
foot stems, 2-yr. crowns. \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.	10
Catalpa speciosa (Indian Bean Tree). 4 to 5 feet\$0 40	\$3 00
5 to 6 feet	4 00
6 to 7 feet	5 00
7 to 8 feet	6 00
8 to 10 feet 1 25	10 00

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued		
ELM, AMERICAN (Ulmus Americana). Wide-spreading, gra		
branches growing up in a form like the outline of long-sten	nmed fl	owers in
a tall vase.	Each	10
4 to 5 feet		\$4 00
5 to 6 feet		5 00
6 to 7 feet		6 00
7 to 8 feet	_	12 50
8 to 10 teet		18 00
10 to 12 feet		20 00
Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree. 3 to 4 feet		6 00
4 to 5 feet		7 50
5 to 6 feet		10 00
7 to 8 feet.		12 50
8 to 10 feet		17 50 25 00
Horse-Chestnut, European (Esculus Hippocastanum).	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet	50	4 00
5 to 6 feet		6 00
6 to 7 feet.		8 00
7 to 8 feet		10 00
8 to 10 feet		15 00
Horse-Chestnut, Double White. 4 to 5 feet		6 00
5 to 6 feet		8 00
6 to 7 feet		10 00
Judas Tree, or Red-Bud (Cercis Canadensis). 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet		3 00
4 to 5 feet		4 00
5 to 6 feet		6 00
6 to 7 feet		7 50
LINDEN, AMERICAN (Tilia Americana). A fast-growing,		ful tree
Leaves heart-shaped and dark above, pale beneath; flowers	grace	al tree.
	cream	v white.
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer.	Each	
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet.	Each	10
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet	Each \$0 60	
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00	\$5 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25	\$5 00 6 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75	\$5 00 6 00 7 50
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00	\$5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 I 00 I 25 I 75 2 00 3 00	\$5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 I 00 I 25 I 75 2 00 3 00 4 00	55 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60	\$5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60	55 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75	\$5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 6 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75	\$5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 6 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75	\$5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 5 00 6 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75	\$5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 6 00 5 50 6 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75 60 70 75 1 00	5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 6 00 5 50 6 00 9 00
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 I 00 I 25 I 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75 60 70 75 I 00 I 50	5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 6 00 5 00 6 00 9 00 12 50
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75 60 70 75 1 00 1 50 2 00	5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 6 00 5 00 6 00 9 00 12 50 17 50
in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75 60 70 75 1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50	5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 6 00 5 00 6 00 9 00 12 50 17 50 20 00
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in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 15 to 18 feet. 16 to 18 feet. 18 to 20 feet. Locust, Black (Robinia Pseudacacia). 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 1 00 1 25 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75 1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 00 4 00 75 1 00 1 50 2 00 3 00 1 50 2 00 3 00 4 00 7 5 1 00 1 50 2 00 3 00 4 00 7 5 1 00 1 0	5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 5 00 6 00 5 50 6 00 9 00 12 50 17 50 20 00 25 00 30 00
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in graceful clusters, very early in the summer. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 14 to 16 feet. Linden, European (Tilia Europæa). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. Specimen trees, planted 3 x 6 feet, with good tops. Locust, Honey (Gleditschia triacanthos). 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 10 to 12 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 15 to 18 feet. 16 to 18 feet. 17 to 19 feet. 19 to 19 feet. 19 to 19 feet. 10 to 19 feet. 10 to 19 feet. 11 to 19 feet. 12 to 14 feet. 13 to 20 feet. 14 to 15 feet. 15 to 6 feet. 16 to 18 feet. 17 to 19 feet. 18 to 20 feet. 19 to 19 feet. 10 to 19 feet.	Each \$0 60 75 I 00 I 25 I 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 60 75 I 00 I 50 2 00 2 50 3 00 4 00 75 I 00 I 50 2 00 3 00 4 00 2 50 3 00 4 00 7 5 I 00 I 50 2 00 3 00 4 00 6 0 7 5 I 00 I 50 I 50	5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 5 00 6 00 9 00 12 50 17 50 20 00 25 00 30 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 12 50
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Thunberg's Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii). See page 32

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Each	10
Maple, Colchicum or Red (Acer rubrum). 5 to 6 feet\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 feet I 50	12 50
7 to 8 feet 1 75	15 00
8 to 10 feet 2 00	17 50
MAPLE, NORWAY (Acer platanoides). Typical Maple leaves, la	rge and
bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are	
and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branc	
foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round	
begins to branch not far above the ground. The tree is large, t	
50 feet high when fully grown. For lining the sides of lanes and roa	
lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, and	
permanent worth in all landscape planting, there are no other tree	
class. The handsomest American lawn tree. Each 10 100	1,000
	\$200 00
5 to 6 feet 40 3 00 27 00	-
6 to 7 feet 50 4 00 32 00	-
7 to 8 feet	500 00
8 to 9 feet I 00 9 00 80 00	700 00
	1,200 00
	1,400 00
	1,700 00
	2,500 00

J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Columbia, S. C., March 8, 1915.

The trees and vines shipped me came in fine shape. Am very much pleased with their clean healthy appearance, and the careful thorough packing which shows that you do not slight small orders.

W. W. JONES.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS.

I received your trees this morning and was certainly pleased with same, they are the finest trees I have seen for a long time.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Nov. 16, 1914.

was certainly pleased with same, they are GUY SCHAFFER.

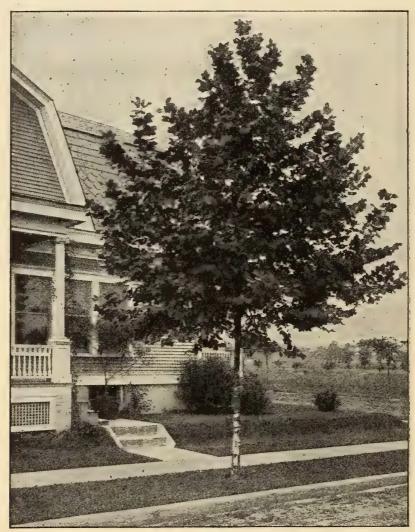
40 00

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued MAPLE, SUGAR (Acer saccharum). Not far from the head of the list of handsome and all-round good shade trees for street and lawn. Leaves in summer are green and beautiful; in autumn, scarlet and orange. Growth thick and dense; large and stately. Each 10 100 to 6 feet.....\$0 40 \$3 00 \$27 00 \$250 00 6 to 7 feet..... 32 00 50 4 00 300 00 to 8 feet..... 60 00 75 7 00 500 00 8 to 9 feet..... I 00 9 00 80 00 700 00 110 00 9 to 10 feet..... I 50 12 50 I.000 00 17 50 IO to I2 feet..... 2 00 25 00 12 to 14 feet..... 3 00 MAPLE, SILVER (Acer dasycarpum). The name comes from the color of the leaves. Underneath, these are the same shade as new, bright silver; on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind blows the trees are alive with silver and green flashes. In the fall the leaves fade to pale yellow. A rapid grower, and a good street IO 100 and ornamental tree. Each 5 to 6 feet.....\$0 20 \$1 75 \$15 00 \$125 00 6 to 7 feet..... 25 2 00 17 50 150 00 2 25 7 to 8 feet...... 20 00 175 00 30 8 to 9 feet..... 2 50 22 00 35 200 00 2 75 9 to 10 feet...... 40 25 00 225 00 10 to 12 feet........ 45 4 00 30 00 250 00 4 50 35 00 12 to 14 feet..... 50 300 00 6 00 75 14 to 16 feet..... 55 00 500 00 18 00 I6 to 20 feet..... 2 00 160 00 MAPLE, SCHWEDLER'S (Acer Schwedleri). This Maple has three distinct changes of dress in a season. In spring it is purple and crimson; in sum-mer dark green, and in fall brown and red. IO \$9 00 7 feet...... I 25 IO 00 12 50 15 00 10 to 12 feet..... 2 20 00 12 to 14 feet..... 3 25 00 Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved (Acer saccharinum Wierii). 4 to 5 feet...... 40 3 50 6 feet..... 5 to 50 4 00 6 to 5 00 60 75 50 8 00 00 IO 00 I2 to I4 feet...... I 12 50 Mulberry, Teas' Weeping (Morus alba pendula) 6-foot stems, 2-year buds...... 2 00 17 50 7 50 12 50 17 50 20 00 Q 00 6 to 7 feet..... IO 00 15 00 20 00 10 to 12 feet...... 3 00 25 00 Oak, Scarlet (Quercus coccinea). 5 to 6 feet................. I 50 12 50 17 50 8 to 10 feet...... 3 50 30 00 10 to 12 feet..... 4 00 35 00 Oak, White (Quercus alba). 5 to 6 feet. 1 50 6 to 7 feet. 2 00 12 50 17 50 50 20 00 50 30 00

IO to I2 feet..... 5

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

	Each	10
Pecan (Hicoria Pecan). 2 to 3 feet	.\$1 00	\$7 50
3 to 4 feet	. I 25	10 00
4 to 5 teet	. I 50	12 50
5 to 6 feet	. 2 00	17 50
6 to 7 feet	. 3 00	25 00
7 to 8 feet	. 4 00	30 00



Oriental Plane Tree

PLANE, ORIENTAL (*Platanus orientalis*). One of the very best of all trees for street planting. Has a very wide, round-topped head and heavy, thick trunk and branches. The dense foliage makes it specially desirable as a shade tree. It is a rapid grower, almost equaling the poplars in this respect.

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		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
6 to	7 teet		50	4 50	40 00
14 to	16 feet		4 00	25 00	200 00

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued	
Poplar, Carolina (Populus Caroliniana). 4 to 5 feet\$0 30	\$2 50
5 to 6 feet	3 00
6 to 7 feet 40	3 50
7 to 8 feet	4 00
20 feet	17 50
Poplar, Lombardy (Populus nigra Italica). 7 to 8 feet 1 00	25 00
8 to 10 feet	9 00
10 to 12 feet I 50	12 50
12 to 14 feet: 1 75	15 00
Tulip Tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera). 8 to 10 feet 1 00	9 00
10 to 12 feet	12 50
12 to 14 feet	30 00
20 feet 5 00	40 00
Walnut, Black (Juglans nigra). 4 to 5 feet 50	4 00
5 to 6 feet	6 00
6 to 7 feet	7 50
7 to 8 feet	10 00 12 50
10 to 12 feet	17 50
12 to 14 feet 3 00	25 00
Walnut, English (Juglans regia). 2 to 3 feet 50	4 00
3 to 4 feet	6 00
4 to 5 feet	9 00
Willow, Babylonian Weeping (Salix Babylonica). 4 to 5 feet. 50 6 to 7 feet	4 00 6 00
7 to 8 feet	7 50
8 to 10 feet 1 25	10 00
10 to 12 feet	12 50
12 to 14 feet 2 00	17 50
EVERGREEN TREES	
EVERGREEN TREES Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post	
Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for	hedges
Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer	the flat
Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter	the flat to rich-
Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter est tones of bronze. Arborvitæs make a dense hedge, which offe	the flat to rich-
Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter est tones of bronze. Arborvitæs make a dense hedge, which offe protection from intruders and breaks the force of winter winds. Each 10	the flat to rich- rs both
Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter est tones of bronze. Arborvitæs make a dense hedge, which offe protection from intruders and breaks the force of winter winds. Each 10 18 to 24 in	the flat to richrs both
Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter est tones of bronze. Arborvitæs make a dense hedge, which offe protection from intruders and breaks the force of winter winds. Each 10 18 to 24 in	the flat to rich- rs both 100 \$25 00 40 00
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Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter est tones of bronze. Arborvitæs make a dense hedge, which offe protection from intruders and breaks the force of winter winds. Each 10 18 to 24 in. \$0 50 \$4 00 2 to 3 feet \$75 6 00 3 to 4 feet \$150 12 50 4 to 5 feet \$2 50 20 00 5 to 6 feet \$3 50 30 00	the flat to richers both 100 \$25 00 40 00 80 00 180 00 250 00
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Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter est tones of bronze. Arborvitæs make a dense hedge, which offe protection from intruders and breaks the force of winter winds. Each 10 18 to 24 in. \$0 50 \$4 00 2 to 3 feet \$75 6 00 3 to 4 feet \$150 12 50 4 to 5 feet \$2 50 20 00 5 to 6 feet \$3 50 30 00	the flat to richers both 100 \$25 00 40 00 80 00 180 00 250 00 350 00 450 00
Parcel Post. We do not ship these trees by parcel post ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN (Thuya occidentalis). Much used for screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter est tones of bronze. Arborvitæs make a dense hedge, which offe protection from intruders and breaks the force of winter winds. Each 10 18 to 24 in. \$0 50 \$4 00 2 to 3 feet \$75 6 00 3 to 4 feet \$150 12 50 4 to 5 feet \$2 50 20 00 5 to 6 feet \$3 50 30 00 6 to 7 feet \$5 00 40 00 7 to 8 feet \$6 00 50 00 Each Arborvitæ, Globular (Thuya globosa). 12 to 18 inches. \$1 00	the flat to richers both 100 \$25 00 40 00 80 00 180 00 250 00 350 00
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Hedge of Canadian Hemlock, and Virginia Creeper

EVERGREEN TREES, continued	17.	-1-	_	
	Ea			0
Arborvitæ, Peabody's Golden. 18 to 24 inch			\$6	
2 to 3 feet		25	10	
3 to 4 feet		75	15	
4 to 5 feet	2	50	22	50
Arborvitæ, Pyramidal (Thuya pyramidalis).				
18 to 24 inch		50		50
2 to 3 feet		75		50
3 to 4 feet		50	12	-
4 to 5 feet		00	18	
Cedar, Indian (Cedrus Deodara). 6 to 7 feet		00	40	
7 to 8 feet		00	50	
8 to 10 feet		00	60	
10 to 12 feet		00	70	
12 to 14 feet		00	80	
Cedar, Japanese (Cryptomeria Japonica). 4 to 5 feet		00	25	
Cypress, Glory of Boskoop. 4 to 5 feet		50	20	
5 to 6 feet		00	25	
6 to 7 feet		50	30	
7 to 8 feet		00	40	
8 to 10 feet		50	60	
.10 to 12 feet	10	00	75	00
FIR, CEPHALONIAN (Abies Cephalonica). The growth	is stiff	and	rigid	in
every twig and limb, and the tree is wide-spreading and	statel	v.	Ŭ	
	E	ach	I	0
18 to 24 inch	\$1	00	\$9	00
2 to 3 feet		50	12	50
3 to 4 feet	2	50	22	50
4 to 5 feet	3	50	32	50
5 to 6 feet	5	00	47	50
6 to 7 feet	7	50	70	
Fir, Nordmann's (Abies Nordmanniana). 12 to 18 inch		75	-	00
18 to 24 inch	I	25	10	
Fir, White or Concolor (Abies concolor). 3 to 4 feet	3	00	27	_
4 to 5 feet		00	45	00

EVERGREEN TREES, continued HEMLOCK, CANADIAN (Tsuga Canadensis). A tall and graceful tree, with spreading or drooping branches, forming a pyramidal crown; foliage dark green and glossy. Makes a grand hedge, either clipped to formal lines or Each untrimmed. IO \$9 00 \$80 00 18 to 24 inch.....\$1 00 2 to 3 feet...... I 50 3 to 4 feet...... 2 00 I2 00 100 00 17 50 I50 00 4 to 5 feet..... 3 00 27 50 260 00 35 00 300 00 55 00 500 00 27 50 PINE, AUSTRIAN (Pinus Austriaca). Fast-growing, dense-foliaged tree, adapted to any soil and location. It grows both tall and sturdy, with broad, round crown. Each \$6 00 18 to 24 inch......\$0 75 2 to 3 feet...... I 00 7 50 3 to 4 feet...... I 50 12 50 17 50 4 to 5 feet..... 12 50 4 to 5 feet..... 37 50 17 50 Retinospora, Japanese Thread-like (Retinospora pisifera filifera). 65 00 90 00 Retinospora, Japanese Pea-fruited (Retinospora pisifera). 3 to 4 feet...... 3 00 25 00 4 to 5 feet...... 5 00 45 00 Retinospora, Japanese Plume-like (Retinospora plumosa). 17 50 3 to 4 feet...... 3 00 27 50 4 to 5 feet...... 4 00 RETINOSPORA, JAPANESE GOLDEN PLUME (Retinospora plumosa aurea). The young growth has an old-gold color, which contrasts richly with the dark green of older foliage. Each 10 18 to 24 inches......\$1 25 2 to 3 feet...... 2 00 3 to 4 feet...... 3 00 4 to 5 feet...... 4 00 35 00 SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE (Picea pungens glauca). Foliage blue and sage-green—that distinct color which is so rare in the East. As a specimen tree on the lawn or planted in groups, in front of darker-colored evergreens,

the Blue Spruce is at its best. No planting of evergreens can be effective without this splendid variety. Tree usually has a symmetrically shaped, narrow-pointed or rounding top; is hardy and quick-growing. IO \$8 00 12 to 18 inch.....\$1 00 I8 to 24 inch..... I 50 12 50 2 to 3 feet...... 2 00 18 00 3 to 4 feet...... 4 00 35 00 4 to 5 feet...... 6 00 55 00 5 to 6 feet....... 8 00 60 00 **SPRUCE, COLORADO** (*Picea pungens*). The original form of the now-famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy grower in almost any soil, and makes an ornamental tree of great beauty, especially when planted

2 to 3 feet...... r 75

Each

IO 00

individually or in groups.



Colorado and Koster's Blue Spruces are most effective when planted in small groups in front of taller evergreens. We have them in sizes for all places

EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Spruce, Colorado, continued	Each	10
3 to 4 feet	.\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 feet	. 5 00	45 00
5 to 6 feet		55 00
6 to 7 feet		
7 to 8 feet	.10 00	
		T-lines
SPRUCE, KOSTER'S BLUE (Picea pungens glauca Koster		
intense, silvery blue and very dense on the branch ends; r		
has regular, slim branches. We have the finest stock of this		
the United States. The trees in our nursery are grafted		
finest specimens, and have the rich pronounced blue color	that ma	akes this
tree so strikingly handsome.	Each	10
12 to 18 inch	.\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 inch		25 00
2 to 3 feet	. 4 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet		40 00
4 to 5 feet		50 00
5 to 6 feet	. 8 00	70 00
6 to 7 feet	.12 00	100 00
7 to 8 feet	.14 00	
	•	



Norway Spruce

EVERGREEN TREES, continued

SPRUCE, **NORWAY** (*Picea excelsa*). During the past twenty-five years the most widely planted Spruce. It is fast-growing, tall, graceful and handsome ornamental tree, suitable for grouping around the large estate or park, or as a windbreak to protect the farm buildings.

	parting of the William to provous the	Each	10	100	1.000
	18 to 24 inch		\$2 00	\$17.50	\$150 00
	24 to 30 inch		2 25	20 00	175 00
	30 to 36 inch		2 50	22 00	200 00
	3 to 4 feet		2 75	25 00	225 00
	4 to 5 feet		4 50	35 00	300 00
	5 to 6 feet	75	6 00	50 00	400 00
S	pruce, Oriental (Picea orientalis).			Each	10
	12 to 18 inch			\$0 75	\$6 00
	18 to 24 inch				9 00
	2 to 3 feet			I 25	10 00
S	pruce, Douglas' (Pseudotsuga Douglasii).	18 to 22	inch	I 00	7 50
	2 to 3 feet			I 25	10 00
	3 to 4 feet				17 50
	4 to 5 feet			3 00	25 00
	5 to 6 feet			4 00	35 00
	6 to 7 feet				50 00
	7 to 8 feet			7 50	60 00
C	PRIICE WHITE (Dicea Canadensis or 1	D alba)	Hac ligh	at foliage	with an

SPRUCE, WHITE (*Picea Canadensis*, or *P. alba*). Has light foliage, with an agreeable odor. Cones are less than 2 inches long; glossy brown. Native in the northern United States and Canada. Hardy anywhere; one of the best for windbreaks or shelter-belts in the North and West.

		- LUL	** **	200	-	, .	- '	~~~	~~	 . 6.	1-4	. ••	A. A.	A 1		 4	<i>/ ~ ~</i>	-2.4	C.A	AA.	-46	* *	 0			
																								ach		0.
I	8 to	24 in	ch.	 						 						 							 .\$0	75	\$6	00
		feet.																								00
		feet.																								00
4	to 5	feet.		 						 						 							 . 3	00	25	00
5	to 6	feet.		 						 						 							 . 4	00	35	00
6	to 7	feet.		 												 							 . 5	00	40	
7	to 8	Geet.		 	0 0					 					9 1	 							 . 6	00	55	00

EVERGREEN TREES, continued Each	h 10
Yew, English (Taxus baccata). 2 to 3 feet\$2 of	
3 to 4 feet 3 0	00 25 00
4 to 5 feet	00 35 00
5 to 6 feet 5 c	00 40 00
6 to 7 feet 7 5	50 60 00
Yew, Japanese (Taxus cuspidata brevifolia). 12 inch 1	50 12 50
Yew, Trained. 2 to 3 feet	50 22 50

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Parcel Post. We do not ship these plants by parcel post

	Each	10
Azalea, Evergreen (Azalea amæna). 12 inch	\$1 50	\$12 50
Azalea Hinodegiri. 12 inch	I 50	12 50



mollis). 12 to 18	men	. 1 00	9 00
BOXWOOD (Buxus	suffruti	cosa). A	dwarf
variety. Splendi	d for p	lanting	in win-
dow-boxes, and i	s much	used for	edging
along walks and	about	beds of	shrub-
bery, etc.			
* '	Tràob		~~~

Azalea, Japanese (Azalea

	Eacn	. 10	100
8 inch	\$o 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
12 inch	I 00	7 50	60 00

BOXWOOD, GLOBULAR (Buxus semper-virens). Trimmed to globe form. Popular for planting as individual specimens in tubs, or on the lawn.

		10		
12 inch				
18 inch	IO	0 7 3	50 60 0	00

BOXWOOD, PYRAMIDAL (Buxus semper-virens). Trimmed to pyramidal form. Popular for planting as individual specimens in tubs, or on the lawn.

			10		
8 inch	.\$o	30	\$2 50	\$22	50
12 inch		50	4 00	30	00
18 inch	. I	00	7 50	60	00
2 feet					00
2½ feet	. 2	00	15 00	125	00
			Each	I	0

Pyramidal Box 2/2 leet			123 00
		.ch	10
Euonymus, Japanese (Euonymus Japonica). 2 to 3 ft	\$I	50	\$12 50
3 to 4 feet			17 50
4 to 5 feet	3	00	25 00
Cotoneaster Simoneii. 2 to 3 feet	Ι	00	9 00
Fetter Bush, Japanese (Andromeda Japonica). 18 to 24 in	2	00	17 50
Holly, Japanese (Ilex crenata). 2 to 3 feet	I	50	12 50
Laurel, Cherry (Prunus Laurocerasus). 18 to 24 in	I	25	10 00
2 to 3 feet	I	75	15 00
3 to 4 feet	2	50	20 00
4 to 5 feet	3	50	30 00
Magnolia grandiflora. 3 to 4 feet		00	17 50
4 to 5 feet	3	00	25 OO
5 to 6 feet	4	00	35 00
Mahonia, or Oregon Grape (Mahonia aquifolia). 2 feet	I	50	12 50
Mahonia, Japanese (Mahonia Japonica). 18 to 24 inch	Ι	50	12 50
Rhododendron, Catawbiense Hybrids. Assorted white and			
purple. 18 to 24 inch	I	00	9 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Parcel Post. We do not ship these plants by parcel post Barberry, Purple-leaved (Berberis atropurpurea). See under Hedge Plants. Each IO Bladder Senna (Colutea arborescens). 5 to 6 feet...............\$0 70 \$6 00 6 to 7 feet...... 80 7 00 Coral Berry, or Indian Currant (Symphoricarpos vulgaris). 3 to 4 feet...... 4 00 50 00 0.00 12 50 50 50 4 00 60 5 00 50 00 4 Deutzia, Double White (Deutzia crenata candidissima). 4 00 3 to 4 feet....... 50 4 to 5 feet...... 60 5 00 5 to 6 feet.

Deutzia, Single White (Deutzia crenata flore alba). 3 to 4 feet.

4 to 5 feet.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester (Deutzia crenata, Pride of Rochester). 6 00 70 4 00 50 60 5 00 4 00 3 to 4 feet....... 50 4 to 5 feet....... 60 5 00 Deutzia, Double Pink (Deutzia crenata flore rosea plena). 3 to 4 feet...... 4 00 50 4 to 5 feet...... 60 00 70 6 00 50 4 00 Deutzia, Lemoine's (Deutzia Lemoinei). 3 to 4 feet......
Deutzia, Wells' (Deutzia scabra Wellsi). 3 to 4 feet..... 4 00 50 50 4 00 60 5 00 50 12 50 Dogwood, Red-Twig (Cornus stolonifera). 3 to 4 feet...... 50 4 00 4 to 5 feet.
5 to 6 feet.

Dogwood, White-flowering (Cornus florida). 2 to 3 feet..... 60 5 00 6 00 70 00 9 00 4 00 Golden Bell, Drooping (Forsythia suspensa). 3 to 4 feet..... 50 Golden Bell, Fortune's (Forsythia Fortunei). 3 to 4 feet..... 4 00 50 4 to 5 feet...... 60 00 5 5 to 6 feet....... 70 6 00 Golden Bell, Dark Green (Forsythia viridissima). 2 to 3 feet .. 4 00 50 Golden Chain (Laburnum vulgare). 4 to 5 feet..... 60 5 00 5 to 6 feet....... 70 6 00 80 7 00 70 6 00 80 7 00 4 00 50 4 to 5 feet...... 60 5 00 Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush (Lonicera Morrowii). 2 to 3 ft.. 50 4 00 Hydrangea, Japanese Blue (Hydrangea hortensia). 2 to 3 ft.. Hydrangea, Large-flowered (Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora). 4 00 50 2 to 3 feet..... 00 9 00 Indigo, False (Amorpha fruticosa). 6 to 7 feet..... 80 7 00 Jasmine, Naked-flowered (Jasminum nudiflorum). 2 to 3 ft.. 50 4 00 Juneberry, or Service Berry (Amelanchier atropurpurea). 3 to 4 feet...... 4 00 50 4 to 5 feet.

Lilac, Charles X. 2 to 3 feet.

Lilac, Single White, Marie Legraye. 2 to 3 feet...... 60 5 00 75 6 00 75 Lilac, Double White, Mme. Lemoine. 2 to 3 feet..... 6 00 Magnolia grandiflora. See Broad-leaved Evergreens. Magnolia, Soulange's (Magnolia Soulangeana). 2 to 3 feet... I 00 7 50 3 to 4 feet...... I 50 12 50 4 to 5 feet...... 2 00 15 00 20 00 6 to 7 feet...... 25 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued		
Maple, Japanese Blood-leaved (Acer palmatum atropurpureum).	ich	10
12 to 18 inch	50	\$12 50
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet	60 70	5 00
Mock Orange, Lemoine's (Philadelphus Lemoinei). 2 to 3 ft	50	4 00
Mock Orange, Large-leaved (Philadelphus latifolius). 4 to 5 feet	60	5 00
5 to 6 feet	70	6 00
Mock Urange, Zeyher's (Philadelphus Zeyheri). 3 to 4 feet	50 60	4 00
Mock Orange, Zeyher's (Philadelphus Zeyheri). 3 to 4 feet 4 to 5 feet New Jersey Tea, or Red Root (Ceanothus Americanus). 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Plum, Purple-leaved (Prunus Pissardi). 6 to 7 feet	50	12 50
Rose of Sharon (Althæa or Hibiscus Syriacus). 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet 5 to 6 feet	60	5 00
6 to 7 feet	70 80	7 00
Siberian Pea Shrub (Caragana arborescens). 5 to 6 feet	70	6 00
Smoke Tree (Rhus Cotinus). 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Snowberry (Symphoricar pos racemosus). 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet	50 50	4 00
Spirea, Opulifolia (Physocarpus opulifolia). 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet	60	5 00
5 to 6 feet	70	6 00
Spirea, Plum-leaved (Spiræa prunifolia). 3 to 4 feet	50 60	4 00
5 to 6 feet	70	5 00
Spirea, Thunberg's Snow Garland (Spiræa Thunbergii). 2 to 3 feet. Spirea, Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath (Spiræa Van Houttei).	50	4 00
Spirea, Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath (Spiraa Van Houttei).	3-	7 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Viburnum Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). 4 to 5 feet	50 60	4 00
Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). 2 to 3 feet I	00	5 00 7 50
3 to 4 feet	50	12 50
Weigelia, Rose-colored (Weigelia amabilis or rosea).	50	4 00
2 to 3 teet	50	4 00
Willow, Rosemary (Salix rosmarinifolia). 5 to 6 feet	70	6 00
HARDY CLIMBING VINES		
Parcel Post. We do not ship these plants by parcel post	D. 1	
Bittersweet (Celastrus scandens). 4 to 5 feet	Each	\$9 00
Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh. 2-year	75	7 00
Clematis, Mme. Edouard Andre. 2-year	75	7 00
	00	9 00
Ivy, Boston (Ampelopsis Veitchii). 4 to 5 feet	75 75	7 00
Ivy, English (Hedera Helix). 4 to 5 feet	75 75	7 00
Ivy, Broad-leaved (Hedera Hibernica). 4 to 5 feet	75	7 00
Silk Vine (Periploca Græca). 4 to 5 feet	50	4 50
Trumpet Vine (Bignonia grandiflora). 2 to 3 feet	50 75	4 50 7 00
4 to 5 feet	75	9 00
4 to 5 feet		9 00



ROSES

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses 2-year

Parcel Post. Harrisons' bush-form plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per plant extra.

Anne de Diesbach. Fine pink. Captain Christy. Pink; large. Captain Hayward. Pink; extra. Clio. Light pink; large. Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white.

General Jacqueminot. Scarletcrimson.

Hugh Dickson. Bright red. Magna Charta. Bright pink. Margaret Dickson. Brilliant white. Mrs. John Laing. Exquisite pink. Paul Neyron. Pink; extra large. Ulrich Brunner. Bright crimson

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Everblooming Hybrid Teas, 2-year

Caroline Testout. Bright pink. Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet-crimson. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Ivorywhite.

Killarney. Brilliant pink. La France. Fine satiny pink. Mme. Francisca Kruger. Yellow.

50 cts. each, \$2.75 for 6

Climbers and Ramblers

Alberic Barbier. White; shining foliage.

Baltimore Belle. Blush - white;

Dorothy Perkins. Delightful pink.

double.

Crimson Rambler. Flowers in trusses.

Lady Gay. Tender pink.

Tausendschon. Pink, white and vellow.

50 cts. each, \$2.75 for 6

BABY RAMBLERS. 2 years old. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100. ROSA RUGOSA. 2 to 3 feet. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

HEDGE PLANTS

1 to 4 plants are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 plants are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 plants are sold at the 100 rate; 300 plants or more are sold at the 1,000 rate. Parcel Post. We do not ship these plants by parcel post.

Barberry, Purple (Berberis atropurpurea). 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10. BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S (Berberis Thunbergii). The leaves are small, light green, and toward fall assume rich, brilliant, colors; fruit or berries scarlet. No plant surpasses the Barberries for low hedges. The plants may be allowed to grow naturally into a compact mass, or they may be pruned into regular hedge form. Each 100 IO 1,000 6 to 12 inch.....\$0 10 \$5 00 \$0 75 \$40 00 12 to 18 inch..... I 00 60 00 15 7 50 18 to 24 inch..... 20 I 25 10 00 75 00 2 to 3 feet...... 25 I 50 I2 50 100 OO

Boxwood. See under Broad-leaved Evergreens.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA (Ligustrum ovalifolium). Foliage is rich, dark green and is nearly evergreen, remaining on the plant until midwinter.

	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 inch		\$1 50	\$10 00
12 to 18 inch	. 40	2 00	15 00
18 to 24 inch	. 50	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 feet	. 60	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet	. 75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet	. I 00	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 feet	. I 25	6 00	55 00
6 to 7 feet	. I 50	8 00	75 00
7 to 8 feet	. I 75	11 00	100 00

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA. Trained to Globe Shape. These plants have been frequently trimmed, shaping them into symmetrical, globe-like specimens. Splendid for formal effects when an inexpensive plant is wanted to give these results. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA, Standard. These plants have symmetrical crowns.

on stems 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet tall. Much used for setting in tubs, Resembles the expensive bay tree. Each IO

4- to 5-foot stems, crown I foot diam.....\$1 50 \$10 00 5- to 6-foot stems, crown I foot diam..... I 50 10 00

PEONIES

Peonies are absolutely hardy, and will thrive in a good soil, whether in beds or pots. They are not bothered by insects or fungi, and have attractive foliage. A few cents' expense and ten minutes' work are often rewarded by a magnificent series of blooms.

1 to 9 plants are sold at the each rate; 10 to 49 plants are sold at the 10 rate; 50 plants or more are sold at the 100 rate.

Parcel Post. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 10 cts. per plant extra.

Alexandriana. Light violet-rose.

Alexander Dumas. Violet-rose; early bloomer.

Dorchester. Pale pink.

Duke of Wellington. White with sulphur center.

Felix Crousse. Brilliant red.

Festiva Maxima. Pure white center, flecked crimson.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep carmine-rose.

Madame Coste. Pink, cream-white and crimson. Victor Lemoine. Very dark crimson.

Whitlevi. Milk-white.

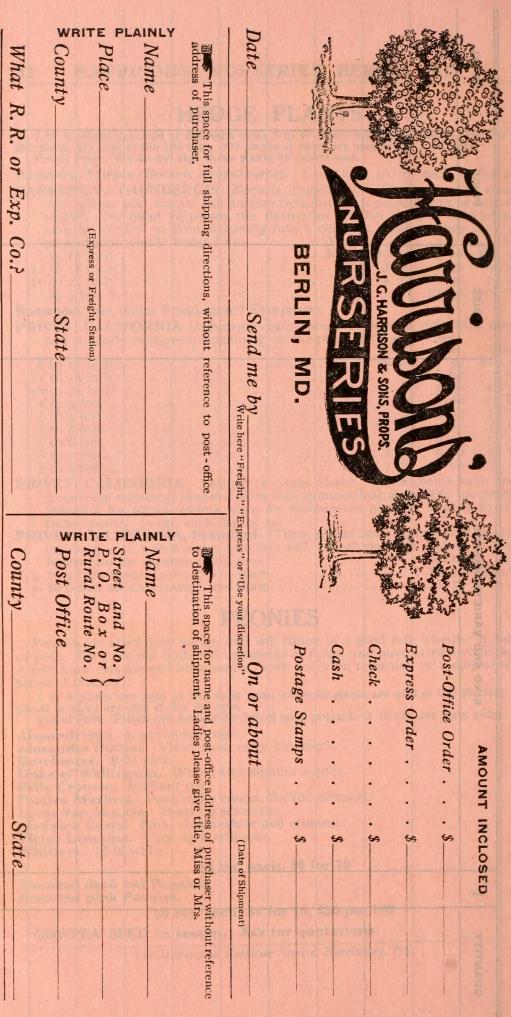
75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Assorted dark red Peonies. Assorted pink Peonies.

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

COWPEA SEED in season. Ask for quotations.

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being sold on receipt of order. All agreements and contracts are made subject to loss of crop by drought, floods, fire, insects, or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to stock

accurately. IMPORTANT. **TANT.** Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks correctly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up Please be sure to use a separate sheet for letter and bring out your ideas briefly and clearly. More order sheets sent on request.

No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly. By so doing you will save us much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake.

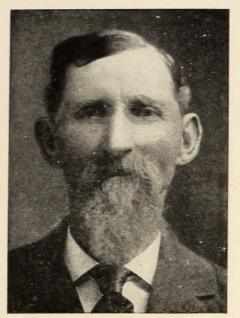
QUANTITY	7	KIND AND VARIETY WANTED	SIZE	PRICE	TOTAL

We ship all winter to Southern States from trees stored in our large cellars. Our regular Fall Shipping Season opens October r. ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of Railroad Station and your Post Office. State positively how we are to

We exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, but we do not give any other warranty, express or implied, and all are sold upon the understanding that, in case any prove defective, we shall be held responsible only for the original price.

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Took Tim



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The founder of Harrisons' Nurseries

Planting an Orchard

The results of our many years of fruit-growing experience are yours for the asking. If you are contemplating planting an orchard, tell us how many acres, the nature of the soil, and whether you will plant Apples, or Peaches, or Pears, and we shall be glad to give you our opinion of your needs. such opinion being based upon our continuous observation of our own fruiting orchards, as well as those of others in many parts of the United States and Canada, which are visited frequently by our Mr. Orlando Harrison, for the purpose of obtaining facts that will be useful and profitable to our customers and friends.

When needed, we can usually supply a competent man to oversee the planting of large orchards, and for this service only a nominal charge is made, in addition to the man's actual expenses.

Make Home Beautiful

Many people have homes which need Shade Trees, Evergreens, Hedges, Flowers and Vines, but do not know what to choose or how to plant. We have this material of the very finest quality, and where the planting needed is large enough to justify it, and the distance from Berlin is not too great, we shall be glad to send an expert landscape planter to lay out your grounds for you, and give you his advice as to what and how to plant. Write

if interested, and let us tell you how you can improve your home grounds.

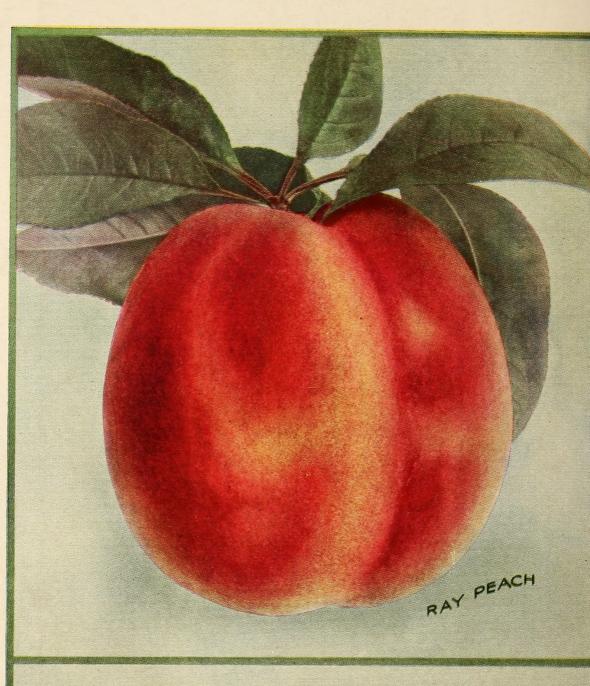
Service to Fruit-Growers

Our book "How to Grow and Market Fruit" which more than thirty thousand fruit-growers are depending on, is given free to all new purchasers of a \$5 order. Otherwise, the price is 50 cts., which is rebated when you send us the \$5 order.

This book is a condensed record of practical fruit-growing experience at Berlin, Maryland; it contains nearly fifty well-illustrated pages; it covers fully the problems of the beginner as well as the master fruit-grower.



G. Hale Harrison



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